

CHINA



MAIL

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 4919. 號二十月四年九十七百八千一第

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1879.

日一十月三年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALCOCK, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEL & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co. Foochow, HEDDER & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. and KEELER & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,300,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—B. W. KESWICK.

Directors:—WILHELM REINHOLD, Esq. F. D. SARROON, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq. H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. H. HOPKINS, Esq. A. MOLYER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS:—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
At 3 months' notice 8% per annum.
" 6 " " 4% " "
" 12 " " 5% " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. CROMBIE, Acting Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits,
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

Entertainment.

GARRISON THEATRE.

BY PERMISSION
OF MAJOR-GENERAL E. DONOVAN, AND
LIEUT.-COLONEL HALL, AND
OFFICERS R.A.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY DRAMATIC CLUB.

will give
A PERFORMANCE, ON

TUESDAY

—AND—

WEDNESDAY,

the 15th and 16th April, 1879.

For the benefit of a Widow of the Corps.

The Performance

Will commence each EVENING,

with the

DOMESTIC DRAMA

in Two Acts, entitled

THE CHIMNEY CORNER.

To conclude

Each EVENING with the Original and

Entertaining FARCE, entitled

B. B.

By kind permission the Band of 27th

Inneskillings will attend.

Price of Admission:
First Seats, One Dollar.
Second do., 50 Cents.
Third do., 25 " "

Tickets can be obtained at the OFFICERS' MESS, SERGEANTS' MESS, and CAPTAIN'S MESS, R.A., and 27th INNESKILLINGS, and at the DOORS on the NIGHT of Performance.

Doors Open at 8.30 p.m.
To Commence at 9.00 " "

PUNKERS.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

Hongkong, April 10, 1879. ap17

Intimations.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

AN EIGHTH RETURN OF CAPITAL at the Rate of TWO FARLS per SHARE, will be made to Shareholders of Record on the 3rd April, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th April.

Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 9th April, inclusive.

By Order,
RUSSELL & Co., Liquidators.

Shanghai, April 1, 1879. my7

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR EASTLAKE will receive his PATENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch.

MEYER & Co., Proprietors.

Hongkong, November 23, 1878. my29

HUTCHINGS.

begs to announce to the Community of Hongkong that he will be able to supply BEEF, MUTTON, &c., from 1st October, and trusts that they may grant him their support.

Shop—WELLINGTON STREET, opposite the Cathedral.

Hongkong, September 20, 1878.

ROMARIA A SANCHOAN.

PROJECTA-SE fazer uma "omaria" a sepultura do grande Apostolo das Indias, S. Francisco Xavier, sabendo d'aqui as 8 horas da tarde de Sabbado, 8 de Maio p.v., (13 de Jun) e de S. Sebastiao no Domingo a hora mais conveniente. Das quatro romarias que se fizeram neste seculo, em Dezembro de 1603, Agosto de 1627, Dezembro de 1669, e 8 de Maio de 1874, esta ultima foi a mais bem succedida em consequencia da falta de ventos impetuosos nesse mes em que a morte do Nordeste cessa de todo.

O prego de bilhetes incluindo comida sera \$5 por cada romario.

J. J. DA SILVA E SOUZA, Secretario.

Hongkong, Dia de Annunciação, 1879. m8

Intimations.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

CALCUTTA SUN HATS and HELMETS in New Shapes. CRUSTY'S SUMMER STRAW and FELT HATS. ELWOOD'S EXTRA LIGHT PATENT AIR CHAMBER HELMETS. FRENCH LIGHT SUMMER BOOTS & SHOES, CANVAS SHOES.

ELECTRO-PLATED ICE PAILS, ICE TONGS, ICE SHOVELS, ICE PITCHERS. The New ELECTRO-LIGHT READING LAMP for Kerosine, perfectly safe. ELECTRO-PLATED CIGAR LAMPS, LAMP TENNIS BATS and BALLS. POCKET SIPHONIAS and WATERPROOF COATS.

AUTOMATON UMBRELLAS, PERFUMERY and TOILET SOAPS. INDIA RUBBER AIR BEDS, CUSHIONS and PILLOWS. The New CHIT BOOKS. MAPS OF AFGHANISTAN. CAFETERIES. COCOA-NUT MATTING & MATS. New SCARVES, BRAIDS and COLLARS.

The PATENT LIFE JACKETS and SWIMMING BELTS. MEISSAUM and BRIAR PIPES. DE LA RUE'S and AMERICAN PLAYING CARDS. The Celebrated HUNYADI JANOS MINERAL WATER. SPATT'S FIBRINE DOG BISCUITS. MAGNIFYING GLASSES.

MAPS OF CHINA. A Large COLLECTION OF WORKS OF REFERENCE. FAMILY SOALES. OVERLAND TRUNKS. CLARETS, SAUTERNES and OTHER LIGHT SUMMER WINES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, April 2, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for Public Business, on **EASTER MONDAY**, the 14th Instant.

For the "Oriental Bank Corporation," D. A. J. CROMBIE, Acting Manager.

For the "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China," J. THORNTON, Actg. Manager.

For the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China," J. SOMERVILLE, Manager.

For the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris," E. SCHWEBLIN, Actg. Agent.

For the "Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation," T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

For the "National Bank of India, Ltd.," R. H. SANDEMAN, Manager.

Hongkong, April 9, 1879. ap14

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of **Woo Sing, Deceased.**

" YING WOH, "

" DOO CHOW, "

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the Provisions of Ordinance No. 9 of 1870, Section 3, an Order has been made by the Honorable Sir JOHN SMITH, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their CLAIMS against the above Estates to **WEDNESDAY**, the 30th day of April, 1879, on or before which date, all Claims must be proved, otherwise, they will not be included in the Scheme of Division.

All Persons indebted to the said Estates, are required to make immediate Payment to.

C. B. PLUNKET, Official Administrator.

Hongkong, April 7, 1879. ap14

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for all necessary REPAIRS to the Spanish Steamer **LEYTE**, such Repairs to be executed under the Superintendence and to the satisfaction of Lloyd's Surveyors at this port. The repairs to be such as are absolutely required to replace the Vessel in the same condition as she was in previous to her collision with the S. S. **Cebu**.

Tenders should state a sum in full, for which all necessary Work is to be performed; the time required to complete the Repairs must also be stated.

The S. S. **Leyte** will be on the West Point Patent Ship from 3 p.m. To-day to 8 p.m. To-morrow 11th Instant, for the purpose of a thorough examination by Firms prepared to tender; and a memorandum of the damage sustained so far as known, previous to docking, can be seen at our Office if required.

Tenders will be received up to 5 p.m. of 14th Instant.

The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the Lowest or any Tender.

GILMAN & Co., Lloyd's Agents.

Hongkong, April 10, 1879. ap14

WANTED.

A Situation, by a YOUNG PORTUGUESE, who writes a fast and good hand, and is willing to accept any reasonable salary.

First-class Recommendations.

Address, A. B. C.

Hongkong, April 8, 1879. ap16

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANTAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. Z. JUST, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 15th April, 1879, at 2 p.m., at his residence, Green Mount,—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—

English-made Cretonne covered Drawing-Room Suite.

Black-wood Marble-top Centre Table, Side Tables, Tea trays and Writing Table.

Carved Corner Whatnots, Card Table, Glass Book Case, Ningpo Inlaid Table, Chimney Glasses, Marble Clock, Engravings, Crystal Gasaliers and Gasbrackets, and Sofa Carpets.

Extension Dining Table, Side-board, Whatnots, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Sets, Glass-ware and Plated-ware.

Brass Bedstead, Double-winged Wardrobe with Plated-glass Door, Marble-top Toilet Table and Washstand, Wardrobes, Writing Desk, Copying Press, and one Club's Iron Safe.

1 Phenon and a Mare, formerly belonging to C. M. KERR, Esq.

SADDLERY,

&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Monday, the 14th Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 5, 1879. ap15

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY,

Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES OF GROUND close to the water, viz.:—Inland Lots Nos 749, 751 and 752, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, CRANES, STILLS, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON, Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

For Sale.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 404.—By **LESTER JOHN EITEL**, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KIM & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1879.

FOR SALE.

EUGENE RIMMEL'S TROPICAL FLOWER WATER.

SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PREPARATIONS.

VOGEL & Co., Sole Agents for China.

Hongkong, February 19, 1879. my19

FOR SALE.

THE British Barque **RIFLEMAN**, Capt. Bishop, will be sold by Public Auction at SALOON, on the 16th Instant.

ROZARIO & Co.

Hongkong, April 5, 1879. ap16

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship **"DOUGLAS,"**

Capt. Young, will be despatched for the above Ports on **SUNDAY**, the 13th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.**

Hongkong, April 8, 1879. ap13

FOR AMOY, TAMSUI & TAIWANFOO.

The Steamship **"HAILONG,"**

Captain Goode, will be despatched for the above Ports on **SUNDAY**, the 13th Instant, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.**

Hongkong, April 11, 1879. ap13

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship **"MORAY,"**

Capt. Butcher, will leave for the above Ports on **WEDNESDAY**, the 16th Inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

Hongkong, April 8, 1879. ap16

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship **"ARKATON APCAR,"**

Captain MILNE, will leave for the above Ports on **WEDNESDAY**, the 16th Inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,** Agents.

Hongkong, April 8, 1879. ap16

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship **"LORD OF THE ISLES,"**

shortly expected, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,** Agents.

Hongkong, April 2, 1879.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship **"TANAI,"**

Command. DE LA MARCELLE, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, April 10, 1879.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship **"SINDE,"**

Commandant MONCE, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, April 10, 1879.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Bark **"PENOBSCOT,"**

Capt. CHIFFIN, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to **RUSSELL & Co.**

Hongkong, March 29, 1879. ap29

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR VICTORIA (VANCOUVER'S ISLAND).

The A 1 American Bark **"THOS. FLETCHER,"**

Capt. PENDLETON, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to **RUSSELL & Co.**

Hongkong, March 29, 1879. ap29

FOR HONOLULU

For Sale.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST,
in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 26 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office. Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

To Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES on the FIRST FLOOR, No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Apply to

J. NOBLE,

No. 8, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, March 13, 1879. ap13

TO BE LET.

THE Building known as the LUSITANO THEATRE in ELGIN STREET, with the Out-buildings adjoining.

These Premises, from their central position and considerable extent, would be very suitable for a SCHOOL-HOUSE, or for a FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, BAZAAR, or STORE.

Apply to

H. W. DAVIS,

2, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, April 9, 1879. ap16

TO LET.

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)

NO. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, recently occupied by Mr. DAVIS. Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to

LINDSEY & Co.

Hongkong, April 10, 1879. ap17

TO LET—AT WANCHAI.

FIRST CLASS GODOWNS.
Goods of every description Landed and Stored.

For terms, apply to

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, April 4, 1879. j14

TO LET.

HOUSES, Nos. 3 and 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, April 8, 1879.

TO LET.

OFFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS.
The BUNGALOW No. 3, OLD BAILEY STREET.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, April 8, 1879.

TO LET.

PORTION of a HOUSE, very suitable for OFFICES and DWELLING, also for a STORE, Queen's Road Central. Possession at March next.

Apply to

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, February 4, 1879.

TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situated on Praya East.

FIRST FLOORS of Nos. 2, 3 and 4, Praya East, with immediate possession.

Also,

A FRONT and BACK ROOM in the DWELLING to the eastward of the Pier, with part of its spacious Verandah. Immediate Possession.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai, Marine Lot 65.

Also,

A SPACIOUS TIMBER YARD, close to the Wanchai Pier. Timber received on Storage or the Yard Rented.

For further particulars, apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, March 4, 1879.

TO BE LET.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10, Praya Central.

Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, August 1, 1879.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS OFFICES and GODOWNS, Nos. 54 and 60, Praya Central.

Apply to

WO HANG,

Nos. 5 and 7, Praya West.

Hongkong, January 2, 1879.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer **ALASKA** will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 16th April, at 3 p.m., taking passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES TO EUROPE, a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT from Regular Rates is granted to OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, AND MEMBERS of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES in COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., of 14th April. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 4, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 21, 1879. ap15

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSILLAS.

BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 19th April, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. **ANADYR**, Commandant BURNET, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 18th April, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, April 7, 1879. ap19

Occidental & Oriental Steam Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. **OCEANTIC** will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on or about May 5th, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 4th May. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 1, 1879. my6

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, have this Day taken over charge of the Hongkong Agency, and are prepared to grant INSURANCES on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, February 14, 1879.

INSURANCES.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Kinks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

THE SCOTCH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned having been appointed AGENTS in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to Grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 18, 1878.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$100,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company \$1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up \$1,000,000 " Reserve Fund upwards of \$1,000,000 " Annual Income \$250,000 "

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Poochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WILLIAM SALWAY in our Firm CEASES on the 1st Instant. Mr. W. WILSON will Sign the Firm in Liquidation.

WILSON & SALWAY, Architects, &c.

WITH Reference to the above, I have admitted Mr. SOUTHEY GODFREY BIRD as a Partner; the Business will henceforward be continued under the Name of 'WILSON & BIRD.'

W. WILSON.

Hongkong, April 7, 1879. my7

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASES on the 31st December last.

Mr. CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is admitted a Partner from this Date.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879. j1

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES ANDERSON, formerly Manager of the FOOCHOW DOCKS, has this Day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

J. INGLIS & Co., Victoria Foundry, Wanchai.

Hongkong, April 1, 1879. j18

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Underigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po), CEASES from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be repaid and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Underigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM.

Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship *Galley of Lorne* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Underigned, whence a d/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 14th instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 7, 1879. ap14

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Ex "Peiho."

A M E (in demand) **H L 3** (underneath) Nos. 3, Order, 1 case Cotton, from London.

F V Mr. F. Vincemot, 26 bags Beans, A L, from Saigon.

A Nos. 135/42 Asten, 8 cases Umbrellas, from Marseilles.

A A No. 100, Messrs Melchers & Co., 1 case Merchandise, from Marseilles.

S P Order, 22 bags Stones, from Madras.

Hongkong, April 10, 1879.

INTIMATIONS.

Volume Seventh of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 4.—Vol. VII.

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Jottings from the Book of Rites. Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.

The Ballads of the Shi-king. Translations of Chinese School-books. The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung.

Alchemy in China. Appendix to Wylie's "Coins of the T'ang Dynasty." "Hien Fung" Period. Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries.—A Few Fasty Additions to Dr Douglas' Dictionary.

Traits in China. Ancient Vases. Inheritance.

Greeting the Spring. Adoption. The Term Kwal.

Mongol and Yun-pai. Leasehold Usage. Chinese Coins.

Coronation of the King of Looboo. The Ouyang Alphabet.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office, Hongkong, March 21, 1879.

Intimations.

THE FOLKLORE OF CHINA;

BY N. B. DENNY, Ph.D.

THE following are selected from numerous notices which have appeared in the London, Continental and Eastern papers:—

Dr. Denny has done good service in bringing together and presenting in readable form the hitherto scattered contributions to Chinese Folklore.—*Times*.

A very important addition to Folklore literature.—*Athenaeum*.

The book is entertaining and adds a good deal to the facts of comparative mythology.—*All Mail Budget*.

A worthy pendant to Archdeacon Gray's valuable volumes.—*Graphic*.

A very amusing and very instructive book.—*Spectator*.

Adds useful testimony to curious information.—*Ill. London News*.

Full of curious interest to the general reader and of valuable material for the ethnological philosopher.—*British Quarterly Review*.

We are indebted to Dr. Denny for a welcome addition to all existing stores of popular superstitions.—*John Bull*.

A work which merits attention as being to a large extent *sub generis*.—*Globe*.

An interesting and important work. Printed on fine paper it will be a book for the boudoir as well as for the savant.—*Naval and Military Gazette*.

Mr. Denny's book shows us that man is the same at bottom whether his skin be yellow or white.—*London Quarterly Review*.

We can promise the special student a rich fund of matter on a very interesting subject.—*Printing Times*.

Contains some very

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR NINGPO & SHANGHAI.
The Steamship
"CHINA,"
F. O. AOKERMAN, Master, will
be despatched for the above Ports
on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 11 a.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, April 12, 1879. ap14

FOR MANILA.
The Steamship
"DIAMANTE,"
Capt. THEBAUD, shortly due,
will have quick despatch for
the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, April 12, 1879.

FOR HANKOW.
(Calling at Shanghai if sufficient inducement offers.)
The Steamship
"LOUPOUN CASTLE,"
will be despatched on or
about the 23rd inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 12, 1879. ap23



GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR POPE
HENNESSY intends to receive
GENERAL GRANT at the MURRAY FIRE
on the GENERAL'S arrival, and the Gov-
ernor would be glad if the Members of the
Council, the Foreign Consuls, the Heads
of Departments and the leading inhabi-
tants of the Colony would do him the favour
of also welcoming so distinguished a Visitor
at the landing place.
The probable time of the General's
arrival will be announced in another Notifi-
cation.
By Command,
W. H. MARSH,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, April 12, 1879.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
KHIVA, Captain G. LEE, will leave this
on TUESDAY, the 22nd April, at Noon.
For further Particulars, apply to
A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, April 12, 1879. ap22

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant
to the provisions of the Articles of
the Association of the Company, and of the
Companies' Ordinances 1865, an EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of
Shareholders will be held at the Company's
Office, situate at No. 7, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, at 3 p.m. on TUESDAY, the
6th day of May next, for the purpose of
passing a special Resolution making certain
alterations in the Articles of Association of
the Company to the following effect, viz.:—
1. That the General Managers, with the
sanction of the Consulting Committee, in
any years that the accounts of the Com-
pany shall render it desirable, may pay
losses wholly or in part out of the excess
of the Reserve Fund over and above
£250,000 in order that contributing and
other Shareholders may not unnecessarily
be deprived of bonus and Dividend; such
change to take effect from the 1st January,
1878.
2. That the annual bonus payable to
contributing Shareholders and the annual
contribution to the reserve fund be left to
the discretion of the General Managers and
Consulting Committee, and that the sum
to be annually appropriated to dividend be
subject to the approval of the Company in
Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby also given that a
Second Extraordinary General MEETING
of Shareholders will be held, at the same
hour and place, on TUESDAY, the 20th
day of May next, for the purpose of con-
firming such special Resolution as afore-
said.
Dated the 12th day of April, 1879.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
my20 General Managers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction,
on

FRIDAY,
the 18th of April, 1879, at 11 a.m., at
his Sales Room, Zealand Street.—
(For account of the concerned.)
50 Cases YELLOW METAL, from
16 to 24 ounces.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
F. RAPP,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, April 12, 1879. ap18

To-day's Advertisements.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.
In the Matter of ELIJAH LILLEY, Ad-
judicated a Bankrupt on the 15th
day of October, 1878.

A DIVIDEND MEETING will be held
on SATURDAY, the Nineteenth day
of April, 1879, in the above Estate, com-
mencing at Eleven o'clock in the Fore-
noon precisely.
Creditors who have not already proved
their debts, are to come prepared to prove
the same, or they will be excluded from
the benefit of the Said Dividend, and all
CLAIMS not then proved, will be dis-
allowed.
C. B. PLUNKET,
Registrar.

Hongkong, April 12, 1879. ap19

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction,
on

TUESDAY,

the 15th of April, 1879, at Noon, at
the Auction Sales Room of
Messrs JAMMERT, ATKINSON
& Co., Peddar's Wharf,—
(For account of the concerned.)

MORTON'S ASSORTED, OILMAN'S

STORES.

15 cases Sardines, 18 cases Borden's
Milk.

5 cases Biscuits, in 1' and 2 lb. tins.

6 cases Danish Butter, in 1 lb. tins.

65 cases A V H Gin, Whisky, Porter,
Ale.

Hubbuck's Assorted Paints, in 28 lbs.
tins.

50 tins Boiled Oil, 10 tins Raw Oil,
25 tins Turpentine.

1 case Copal Varnish, etc., etc.

An Invoice of Summer Material, etc.

Striped Satins, and Mozambique for
Dresses.

White Pique, Cotton Goods.

Trowsers, Towels, Blankets, Felt
Carpeting, Honey Soap, Glassware,
Hardware, etc., etc.

TERMS—Cash on delivery.
F. RAPP,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 12, 1879. ap15

FOR SALE.

DEVOE'S KEROSENE OIL, in One
Pint Tins, according to the Ordina-
ance.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, April 12, 1879. ap19

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

JOHANN FRIEDRICH, German brig, Capt.
A. H. Kroneke.—Wieler & Co.

GOLDEN FLEECER, British barque, Capt.
James Wiltshire.—Gilman & Co.

ONIDA, British ship, Captain S. Clyma.
—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

URANOS, Norwegian barque, Captain L.
Berg.—Arnholdt Karberg & Co.

TAIWAN, German barque, Captain C.
Jessen.—Arnholdt, Karberg & Co.

QUEEN OF INDIA, British barque, Capt.
R. H. Cary.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 12, Abbey Couper, British barque,
699, Thos. Carr, Keelung April 9, Coal.—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

April 12, Johann Friedrich, German brig,
from Whampoa.

April 12, Yung Poo, Chinese man-of-war,
from Canton.

April 12, Coeran, American schooner, 144,
Brodhurst, put back April 10, General.

DEPARTURES.

Apr. 12, Merionethshire, for Yokohama.

12, Yotung, for Swatow.

12, Thibet, for Europe, &c.

12, Olympia, for Manila.

12, Yungwa, for Canton.

12, Oikurum, for San Francisco.

12, Uranos, for Bangkok.

12, Taiwan, for Whampoa.

CLEARED.

Black Hawk, for San Francisco.

Haitong, for Amoy, &c.

Fernambuco, for Saigon.

B. A. Watson, for Saigon.

Douglas, for Coast Ports.

Teiwei, for Saigon.

Vicory, for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per Thibet, for Southampton, Messrs
John Brown and B. Young, and Capt.
Scott; for Venice, Messrs R. Broadbent
and Barker; for Singapore, Mr and Mrs
Sit, and Tan Kim Fuan and servant.

Per Merionethshire, for Yokohama, 9
Chinese.

Per Yotung, for Swatow, 76 Chinese.

Per Oikurum, for San Francisco, 3 Chi-
nese.

To DEPART.

Per Black Hawk, for San Francisco, 1
European, and 20 Chinese.

Per Haitong, for Amoy, &c., 2 Euro-
peans, and 40 Chinese.

Per Fernambuco, for Saigon, 100 Chi-
nese.

Per B. A. Watson, for Saigon, 2 Euro-
peans.

Per Douglas, for Coast Ports, 4 Euro-
peans, and 200 Chinese.

Hongkong, April 12, 1879. ap18

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British barque Abbey Couper re-
ports: Strong N.E. gale and high sea in
Formosa Channel, from thence to port
moderate passage—72 hours from Keelung
to Hongkong.
The American schooner Coeran reports:
Put back ship making water.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For SAIGON.—
Per Pernambuco, at 9 a.m. To-morrow,
the 13th inst., instead of as pre-
viously notified.

For AMOY, TAMSUI, AND TAIWAN.—
Per Haitong, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the
18th inst.

For NINGPO & SHANGHAI.—
Per China, at 9 a.m., on Monday, the
14th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, AND
CALCUTTA.—
Per Moray and Arratoon Apar, at 2.30
p.m., on Wednesday, the 16th inst.

For SAIGON.—
Per Cassandra, at 5 p.m., on Friday, the
2nd May.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet Alaska,
will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 15th
April, with Mails for Japan, San
Francisco, and the United States,
which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes, but Letters
(except for Non-Union Countries) may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage,
until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies
(except the Bahamas and Hayti),
Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay
can no longer be sent by this route.
Hongkong, March 21, 1879. ap15

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet Androy will
be despatched on SATURDAY, the
19th inst., with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom and
Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits
Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon,
India (via Madras), Australia, New
Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Sey-
chelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suva,
and Alexandria. This is the best
opportunity for forwarding Corre-
spondence to E. Africa, the Cape,
St. Helena, and Ascension.

HOURS OF CLOSING

THE CONTRACT MAILS.

The following hours are observed in closing
Mails, &c., by both the British and
French Contract Packets:—

Day before departure.—
5 P.M.—Money Order Office closes; Post
Office closes except the Night Box,
which remains open all night.

Day of departure.—
7 A.M.—Post Office opens.

10 A.M.—Registry of Letters ceases.
Posting of all printed matter and
patterns ceases.

11 A.M.—Mails closed, except for Late
Letters.

11.10 A.M.—Letters may be posted with
Late Fee of 18 cents until

11.30 A.M.—when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

11.40 A.M.—Late Letters may be posted
on board the packet with Late Fee of
18 cents until time of departure.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest
London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

When Name. From.

Oct.
16, Rosine, Cardiff

19, Hermann, Br-m

Nov.
21, Fulda, Hamburg

29, Rosaire, Cardiff

Dec.
18, Blenheim, Flushing

21, Kong See (s.), London

25, Glamis Castle, Cardiff

Feb.
2, Vale o' Doon, Antwerp

12, Edward Barrow, Hamburg

19, South American, Penarth

23, Vigilant, Cardiff

15, Breconshire (s.), Glasgow

20, Great East, Hamburg

23, Monte Rosa, Cardiff

28, G. C. Trufant, Cardiff

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Glenagles. Glenearn.

Hankow. Breconshire.

Sailing Vessels.

Carrioka. Agnes Muir.

Abbey Town. Rine.

Whitnover. Werra.

At Liverpool.

Antenor (s). Adam M. Simpson.

Orestes. Aganannon (s).

At Cardiff.

John A. Briggs.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

11 a.m.—China leaves for Ningpo, &c.

Goods per Galley of Lorne undelivered
after this date subject to rent.

Miscellaneous.

Banks closed for public business.

Tenders for Repairs of the Spanish Str.
Lays, will be received at the office of
Graham & Co. up to 5 p.m.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Douglas leaves for Coast Ports.

10 a.m.—Haitong leaves for Amoy, &c.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right
Reverend Bishop Jordan; The Rev.
R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain.
Morning Service 11, Evening 4. Holy
Communion on the first Sunday in the
month. Wednesday, at 5.30 p.m., Evening
Prayer and Sermon.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson,
officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m.
Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion
on the second and fourth Sunday in the
month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at
11 a.m.; Afternoon, 6 p.m.; Divine Services
in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with
communion on first Sunday of every month.
—Rev. Dr. Eitel.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.
J. Henderson, officiating at 6 p.m., every
Sunday and Wednesday. All seats free.
Morning Prayer and Communion on the
first Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.
ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.
A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morn-
ing Prayer:—Liturgy, Ante-Communion,
and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in
the German language, by Pastor F. Klitzke,
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,
West Point.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road.—
In the morning, Mass at 8 o'clock.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, April 15:—

Noon.—Sale of Sundries at Messrs Lam-
mont, Atkinson & Co's.

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, &c.,
at Mr H. Z. Jun's residence, Green
Mount.

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yoko-
hama and San Francisco.

9 p.m.—Dramatic Performance at the
Garrison Theatre.

WEDNESDAY, April 16:—

3 p.m.—Moray and Arratoon Apar leaves
for Singapore, &c.

9 p.m.—Dramatic Performance at the
Garrison Theatre.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Perseverance Lodge.

FRIDAY, April 18:—

11 a.m.—Sale of Yellow Metal at Zetland
Street.

SATURDAY, April 19:—

11 a.m.—Meeting of E. Lilley's creditors.

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of
Call and Europe.

TUESDAY, April 22:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.

WEDNESDAY, April 23:—

London Castle leaves for Bankow.

MONDAY, May 6:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

TUESDAY, May 6:—

3 p.m.—Extraordinary Meeting of the
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

TUESDAY, May 20:—

3 p.m.—Confirmatory Meeting of Hong-
kong Fire Insurance Company.

THE

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, NURSERY REQUI-

SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,

AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT

MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 8.25 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1879.

Now that Sir Thomas Wade has been
removed from the list of supporters of
the freedom of this port, it will become
the duty of the Governor of Hongkong,
backed by the united influence of the
community, to battle single-handed against
the so-called Blockade. The withdrawal
of the British Minister need not be
regarded as a serious loss to the cause on

Portfolio.

"LETTERS FROM HOME."

Letters from my father's household!
I told mid the surrounding sea!
Swift-winged messengers of gladness,
Bearing rest and peace to me!
Father's calm and sacred counsel,
Mother's large and shining tears,
And my sister's brimming feelings
Flung to me across the spheres!

O the dear and loving letters!
O my childhood's thronging dreams!
O the ancient, low-roofed cottage,
With its quaint old oaken beams!
O the haunts among the meadows,
And the moss-grown garden seat,
Where the scented apple-blossoms
Swept in waves about my feet.

And I sit and muse upon it,
Till I seem to see it all!
See the rich purple clusters
Drooping from the leafy wall;
See the mellow grapes ripening,
Breathe the breath of blossomed flowers,
Watch the steady house-clock marking
All the pulses of the hours.

Father's hair is growing whiter;
Mother's step is feebler now;
But the old seraphic beauty
Lingers yet on her meek brow;
And the low sweet tones that thrilled me,
And the lips I used to press—
O the years can never win them
From their holy tenderness.

And the flashing eyes of laughter,
And the speech of merry scorn,
And the rippling autumn ringlets
Of our household's youngest born—
Very gently they have deepened
To the glory and the grace
Of a tranquil maiden, moving
Thoughtfully amid the place.

Letters from my father's household!
I told mid the surrounding sea!
Swift-winged messengers of gladness,
Bearing rest and peace to me!
Let the foaming world tear onward—
Let the aimless children play,
And the young bride clasp her husband—
I am waiting here to-day!

"CHRISTIAN DOGMATICS."

In reviewing "a text-book for academic instruction and Private Study," under the above title, by T. P. Van Oosterzee, D.D., translated from the Dutch by John Watson, B.A., and Maurice T. Evans, B.A. (Hodder and Stoughton) a contemporary writes:—

To our mind the most successful and interesting portion of these Christian Dogmatics is that which deals with the notion of a miracle, the real issue as to miraculous agency as an evidence, and the various theories adopted by unbelievers in meeting and accounting for the miracles which were wrought by Christ.

Miracles, our author admits, are no proofs of revelation if merely added to the outside, but only when they are co-elements of revelation itself, which in their way testify to the divinity of their origin and contents. To the objection that we cannot adequately and logically define a miracle, the answer here given is conclusive, that every miracle has a side we can see, and a side which we do not see—the operating process, which cannot be explained from the course of nature as it is known to us, and must, therefore, have been brought about by a direct operation of the Almighty will in order to attain a definite object. To assume with the Pantheist or the Atheist the impossibility of a miracle, and the assignation of all apparent miracles to the working of the laws of nature, is to assume that we know all the workings of the law of nature. Besides the law of nature, which is known to us, is not broken or abrogated by miracles, but only superseded at a certain point by a sovereign cause.

"There is no talk here," observes our author, "of conflict, because the law in itself remains intact; but it is only in a special case set on one side; the miracle takes place, not in opposition to it, but simply beyond it, because perhaps of a higher law not known to us. When the free movement of my hand casts a stone into the air, which will out it would fall to the ground, if at law of nature is contravened." On the all-important question of Biblical inspiration our author is eminently satisfactory, though he wisely, and in the most logical of grounds, rejects the theory of mechanical inspiration, and then in the interests of inspiration, he shows that our belief in the mechanical inspiration of the Bible is utterly inconsistent with the very theory it is brought forward to support, namely, our belief in the Bible as an infallible guide in morals and religion, and he points especially to the passage in 1 Cor. i. 14-16, where, in the case supposed, the Holy Ghost dictated to the apostle, first an inaccuracy, then a correction of the inaccurate statement, and, finally, a declaration of ignorance—a circumstance wholly at variance with the truthfulness of any theory of valid and mechanical inspiration. It has been said that in the Roman literature there breathes almost audibly and palpably the spirit of law, and empire, and valour; in that of the Greek the spirit of philosophy, and poetry, and science; but in the Hebrew literature the spirit of God, to purify, to elevate, to ennoble, and to renew the spirit of man. And in no other work is this shown so tersely and pointedly as in the pages before us, where the professor tells us—

"Let anyone read the same history—that of Joseph, for instance, which has called forth the admiration of Voltaire—first in the Bible, then in the Koran, and he will perceive what an entirely different spirit breathes in the former, and how this spirit, too lofty for human creation, everywhere from beginning to end, in the midst of the most perfect freedom, manifests the finest harmony. At every step we must exclaim, 'The Bible is a truly human book, and yet at the same time something more than any other human book! and even in the history of the most violent assaults made upon it, the old proverb is confirmed, 'The more they assault themselves in smiting me, the more hammers they use up in doing it.'"

RULES FOR ACQUIRING WEALTH.

Be Honest. If Satan tempts you to defraud your neighbor, it is only that he may rob you of your ill-gotten gains in the end. Be Temperate. Liquor has made more paupers than all other vices combined. Be Industrious. Improve each day as if you expected to die on the morrow. Be Diligent. Debt and Disease are brothers. Let your word be your bond. Good credit is a fortune to begin with.

Limit your expenses by necessity and comfort, leaving a good margin for balance saved. Invest your funds carefully and intelligently. Beware of the brilliant bubbles that are blown up to tempt ingenious speculators. Give your personal attention to your business. To do this, keep brain and body healthy.

THE RECENT GREAT FRENCH DUEL.

BY MARK TWAIN.

Much as the modern French duel is ridiculed by certain smart people, it is in reality one of the most dangerous institutions of our day. Since it is always fought in the open air, the combatants are nearly sure to catch cold. M. Poul-de-Cassagnac, the most inveterate of the French duelists, has suffered so often in this way that he is at last a confirmed invalid; and the best physician in Paris has expressed the opinion that if he goes on dueling for fifteen or twenty years more—unless he forms the habit of fighting in a comfortable room, where drafts and draughts cannot intrude—he will eventually endanger his life. This ought to moderate the talk of those people who are so stubborn in maintaining that the French duel is the most health-giving recreation because of the open-air exercise it affords. And it ought also to moderate that foolish talk about French duelists and socialist-bred monarchs being the only people who are immortal.

But it is time to get at my subject. As soon as I read of the late fiery outbreak between M. Gambetta and M. Fourton in the French Assembly, I knew that trouble must follow. I knew it because a long personal friendship with M. Gambetta had revealed to me the desperate and implacable nature of the man. Vast as are his physical proportions, I knew that the threat for revenge would penetrate to the remotest frontiers of his person.

I did not wait for him to call on me, but went at once to him. As I expected, I found the brave fellow steeped in a profound French calm. I say French calm, because French calmness and English calmness have points of difference. He was moving swiftly back and forth among the debris of his furniture, now and then casting glances at the clock on the wall with his foot, grinding a constant grudge of course through his set teeth; and halting every little while to deposit another handful of his hair on the pile which he had been building of it on the table.

He threw his arms around my neck, kissed me over his stomach to his breast, kissed me on both cheeks, hugged me four or five times, and then placed me in his own armchair. As soon as I had got well again we began business at once.

I said I supposed he would wish me to act as his second, and he said, "Of course." I said I must be allowed to act under a French name, so that I might be shielded from obloquy in my country, in case of fatal results. He winced here, probably at the suggestion that dueling was not regarded with respect in America. However, he agreed to my requirement. This accounts for the fact that in all the newspaper reports M. Gambetta's second was apparently a Frenchman.

First, he drew up my principal's will. I insisted upon this, and stuck to my point. I said I had never heard of a man in my right mind going out to fight a duel without first making his will. He said he had never heard of a man in his right mind doing anything of the kind. When we had finished the will, he wished to proceed to a choice of his "last words." He wanted to know how the following words, as a dying exclamation, struck me:—

"I die for my God, for my country, for freedom of speech, for progress, and the universal brotherhood of man!"

I objected that this would require too lingering a death; it was a good speech, but a consumptive, but not suited to the exigencies of the field of honor. We wrangled over a good many ante-mortem obituaries, but I finally got him to cut his obituary down to this, which he copied into his memorandum book, purposing to get it by heart:—

"I DIE THAT FRANCE MAY LIVE."

I said that this remark seemed to lack relevancy; but he said relevancy was a matter of no consequence in last words—what you wanted was truth.

"The next thing in order was the choice of weapons. My principal said he was not feeling well, and would leave that and the other details of the proposed meeting to me. Therefore I wrote the following note and carried it to M. Fourton's friend:—

"Sir: M. Gambetta accepts M. Fourton's challenge, and authorizes me to propose Plessis-Piquet as the place of meeting; to-morrow morning at day-break as the time; and axes as weapons. I am, sir, with great respect,

MARK TWAIN."

M. Fourton's friend read this note, and shuddered. Then he turned to me, and said, with a suggestion of severity in his tone:—

"Have you considered, sir, what would be the inevitable result of such a meeting as this?"

"Well, for instance, what would it be?"

"Bloodshed!"

"Oh, without doubt, monseigneur!"

So he fell to hunting in his pockets, pocket after pocket, and he had plenty of them, muttering all the while, "Now, what could I have done with them?"

At last he was successful. He fished out of his vest pocket a couple of little things which I carried to the light and discovered to be pistols. They were single-barrelled and silver-mounted, and very dainty and pretty. I was not able to speak for emotion. I silently hung one of them on my watch-chain, and returned the other.

My companion in crime now unrolled a postage-stamp containing several cartridges, and gave me one of them. I asked if he meant to signify by this that our men were to be allowed but one shot apiece. He replied that the French code permitted no more. I then begged him to go on and suggest a distance, for my mind was growing weak and confused under the strain which had been put upon it. He named sixty-five yards. I nearly lost my patience.

Sixty-five yards, with these instruments? Poppus would be deadlier at fifty. Consider, my friend, you and I are banded together to destroy life, and not make it eternal."

But with all my persuasions, all my arguments, I was only able to get him to reduce the distance to thirty-five yards; and even this concession he made with reluctance, and said with a sigh,

"I wash my hands of this slaughter; on your head be it."

There was nothing for me but to go home to my old lion-heart and tell my humiliating story. When I entered, M. Gambetta was laying his last lock of hair upon the altar. He sprang toward me, exclaiming,—

"You have made the fatal arrangement!—I see it in your eye!"

"I have."

His face paled a trifle, and he leaned upon the table for support. He breathed thick and heavily for a moment or two, so tumultuous were his feelings; then he hourly whispered,—

"The weapon, the weapon! Quick! what is the weapon?"

"This! and I displayed that silver-mounted thing. He caught but one glimpse of it, then swooned ponderously to the floor."

When he came to, he said mournfully,—

"The unnatural calm to which I have subjected myself has told upon my nerves. By a way with weakness! I will confront my fate like a man and a Frenchman."

He rose to his feet, and assumed an attitude which for sublimity has never been approached by man, and his solemn breast was surpassed by statues. Then he said, in his deep bass tones,—

"Behold, I am calm, I am ready; reveal to me the distance."

"Thirty-five yards."

I could not lift him up, of course; but I rolled him over, and poured water down his back. He presently came to, and said,—

"Thirty-five yards, without a rest? But why ask? Since murder was that man's intention, why should he falter with small details? But mark you one thing: in my fall the world shall see how the chivalry of France meets death."

After a long silence he asked,—

"Was nothing said about that man's family standing up with him, as an escort to my bulk? But no matter; I would not stoop to make such a suggestion; if he is not noble enough to suggest it himself, he is welcome to this advantage, which no honorable man would take."

He now sank into a sort of stupor of reflection, which lasted some minutes; after which he broke silence with,—

"The hour—what is the hour fixed for the collision?"

"Dawn, to-morrow."

He seemed greatly surprised, and immediately said,—

"I never heard of such a thing. Nobody is abroad at such an hour."

"That is the reason I named it. Do you mean to say you want an audience?"

"It is no time to bandy words. I am astonished that M. Fourton should even have agreed to so strange an innovation. Go at once and require a later hour."

I ran down stairs, threw open the front door, and almost plunged into the arms of M. Fourton's second. He said,—

"I have the honor to say that my principal strenuously objects to the hour chosen, and begs that you will consent to change it to half-past nine."

"Any courtesy, sir, which it is in our power to extend is at the service of your excellent principal. We agree to the proposed change of time."

"I beg you to accept the thanks of my client." Then he turned to a person behind him, and said, "You hear, M. Noir, the hour is altered to half-past nine." Whereupon M. Noir bowed, expressed his thanks, and went away. My accomplice continued:—

"If agreeable to you, your chief surgeon and ours shall proceed to the field in the same carriages as is customary."

"It is entirely agreeable to me, and I am obliged to you for mentioning the surgeon for I am afraid I should not have thought of him. How many shall I want?"

"I suppose two or three will be enough."

"To be the customary number for each party. I refer to 'chief' surgeons; but considering the exalted positions occupied by our clients, it will be well and decorous that each of us appoint several consulting surgeons, from among the highest in the profession. These will come in their own private carriages. Have you engaged a horse?"

"Bless my stupidity, I never thought of it! I will attend to it right away. I must seem very ignorant to you; but you must try to overlook that, because I have never had any experience of such a swell duel as this before. I have had a good deal to do with duels on the Pacific coast, but I see now that they were crude affairs. A horse,—who! we used to leave the elected lying about loose, and let anybody ride them up and cart them off that wanted to. Have you anything further to suggest?"

"Nothing, except that the head undertakers shall ride together, as is usual. The subordinates and mutes will go on foot, at eight o'clock in the morning, and we will then arrange the order of the procession."

I returned to my client, who said, "Very well; at what hour is the engagement to begin?"

"Half-past nine."

"Very good indeed. Have you sent the fact to the newspapers?"

"No!—I'll alter my lung and intimate friendship you can for a moment deem me capable of so base a treachery."

"Tut, tut! What words are these, my dear friend! Have I wounded you? Ah, forgive me; I am overloading you with labor. Therefore go on with the other details, and drop this one from your list. The bloody-minded Fourton will be sure to attend to it. Or myself—yes, to make certain, I will drop a note to my journalistic friend, M. Noir."

"Oh, now I come to think, you may save yourself the trouble; that other second has informed M. Noir."

"H'm! I might have known it. It is just like that Fourton, who always wants to make a display."

At half past nine in the morning the procession approached the field of Plessis-Piquet in the following order: first came our carriage, nobody in it but M. Gambetta and myself; then a carriage containing M. Fourton and his second; then a carriage containing two poet-orators who did not believe in God, and these had MS. funeral orations p. of-ting from their breast pockets; then a carriage containing the head surgeons and their cases of instruments; then eight private carriages containing consulting surgeons; then a hack containing the coroner; then two hearsees; then a carriage combining the head undertakers; then a train of assistants and mutes on foot; and after these came plodding through the fog a long procession of camp followers, police, and citizens generally.

I was a noble turn-out, and would have made a fine display if we had had thinner weather. There was no conversation. I spoke several times to my principal, but I judge he was not aware of it, for he always referred to his note-book and muttered absently, "I die that France may live."

Arrived on the field, my fellow-second and I paced off the thirty-five yards, and then drew lots for choice of position. This latter was but an ornamental ceremony, for all choices were alike in such weather. These preliminaries being ended, I went to my principal and asked him if he was ready. He spread himself out to his full width, and said in a stern voice, "Ready! Let the batteries be charged."

The loading was done in the presence of duly constituted witnesses. We considered it best to perform this delicate service with the assistance of a lantern, on account of the state of the weather. We now placed our men.

At this point the police noticed that the public had massed themselves together on the right and left of the field; they begged a delay, while they should put these poor people in a place of safety. The request was granted.

The police having ordered the two multitudes to take positions behind the barriers, we were once more ready. The weather was growing still more opaque; it was agreed between myself and the other second that before giving the fatal signal we should each deliver a loud whoop to enable the combatants to ascertain each other's whereabouts.

I now turned to my principal, and was distressed to observe that he had lost a good deal of his hair. I tried my best to hearten him. I said, "Indeed, sir, things are not as bad as they seem. Considering the character of the weapons, the limited number of shots allowed, the generous distance, the impenetrable solidity of the fog, and the added fact that one of the combatants is one-eyed and the other cross-eyed and near-sighted, it seems to me that this conflict need not necessarily be fatal. There are chances that both of you may survive. Therefore, cheer up; do not be downhearted."

This speech had so good an effect that my principal immediately stretched forth his hand and said, "I am myself again; give me the weapon."

I laid it out lovingly and forlorn, in the centre of the vast solitude of his palm. He gazed at it and shuddered. And still mournfully contemplating it, he murmured, in a broken voice,—

"Alas, it is not death I dread, but mutilation."

I heartened him once more, and with such success that he presently said, "Let the tragedy begin. Stand at my back; do not desert me in this solemn hour, my friend."

I gave him my promise. I now assisted him to point his pistol toward the spot where I judged his enemy to be standing, and cautioned him to take care, and further guide him by my fellow-second's whoop. Then I propped myself against M. Gambetta's back, and raised a wailing "Whoop!" This was answered from out the far distances of the fog, and I immediately shouted,

"One—two—three—fire!"

Two little sou-ds like *spit! spit!* broke upon my ear, and in the same instant I was crushed to the earth under a mountain of flesh. Buried as I was, I was still able to catch a faint accent from above, to this effect,—

"I die for . . . for . . . Perdition take it, what is I die for? . . . oh, yes, France! I die that France may live!"

My bourgeois swarmed around with their probes in their hands, and applied their microscopes to the whole area of M. Gambetta's person, with the happy result of finding nothing in the nature of a wound. Then *spit! spit!* ensued, which was in every way gratifying and inspiring.

The two gladiators fell upon each other's necks, with floods of proud and happy tears; that other second embraced me; the surgeons, the orators, the undertakers, the police, everybody embraced, everybody congratulated, everybody died, and the whole atmosphere was filled with praise and with joy unexpressed.

It seemed to me then that I would rather be the hero of a French duel than a crowned and deputed monarch.

When the commotion had somewhat subsided, the body of surgeons held a consultation, and after a good deal of debate decided that with proper care and nursing there was reason to believe that I would survive my injuries. My internal hurts were deemed to be not so serious, since it was apparent that a broken rib had penetrated my left lung, and that many of my organs had been pressed out so far toward the other of where they belonged, that it was doubtful if they would ever learn to perform their functions in such remote and unaccustomed localities. They then set my left arm in two places, pulled my right hip into its socket again, and re-elevated my nose. I was an object of great interest, and even admiration; and many sincere and warm-hearted persons had themselves introduced to me, and said they were proud to know the only man who had been hurt in a French duel for forty years.

I was placed in an ambulance at the very head of the procession; and thus with gratifying *clat!* I was married into Paris.

the most conspicuous figure in that great spectacle, and deposited at the hospital. The cross of the Legion of Honor has been conferred upon me. However, few escape that distinction.

Such is the true version of the most memorable private conflict of the age. My recovery is still doubtful, but there are hopes. I am able to dictate, but there is no knowing when I shall be able to write.

I have no complaints to make against any one. I acted for myself, and I can stand the consequences. Without boasting, I think I may say I am not afraid to stand before a modern French duelist, but I will never consent to stand behind one again. MARK TWAIN in *The Atlantic Monthly*.

FORMAL SWEARING.

The use of needlessly strong language has been seldom rebuked in a more telling manner than in the following letter, which the *Madras Times* says, was penned in perfectly good faith by the manager of a great company in Madras, and addressed to a European subordinate:—

Dear Sir,—It is with extreme regret that I have to bring to your notice that I observed very unprofessional conduct on your part this morning when making a trial trip. I allude to the abusive language you used to the drivers and coolies. This I consider an unwarrantable assumption of my duties and functions, and I may say rights and privileges. Should you wish to abuse any of our employees, I think it will be best in future to do so in regular form, and I beg to point out what I consider this to be. You will please submit to me in writing the form of oath you wish to use, when it meets my approval, I shall at once sanction it, but if not I shall refer the same to the directors, and in the course of a few weeks their decision will be known. Perhaps, to save time, it might be as well for you to submit a list of expletives generally in use by you, and I can then at once refer those to which I object to the directors for their decision. But, pending that, you will please understand that all cursing and swearing at drivers and others engaged on the traffic arrangements in which you may wish to indulge must be done in writing and through me. By adopting this course you will save each how much responsibility you will save yourself, and how very much the business of the company will be expedited and its interests promoted.

THE DOLLERIES OF 'CHANGE.

(Globe.)

The verbal monsters of the temple of the money-changers are "caviars to the general," and where they exult in apprehension of the mind of one they produce amused wonder in another. Even those who can appreciate what Lord William Stowell called "the elegant simplicity of the 'Three per Cents,'"—the chosen rock of the elderly maiden aunt, and the sure source of comfort to the bereaved widow—are sometimes dismayed by the technical terrors to which their precious property is exposed; but people who are not swayed into a solemn interest in its money-making (and money-losing) enterprises, derive some degree of entertainment from an occasional glance at the transactions of 'Change. The portentous pillars and the mystic sculptures of the great mart, and the prison-like mystery of the Bank, excite dull bewilderment, whilst the restless multitude hovering in and about, convey a vague idea that there is a good deal of inexplicable excitement in the world, and that within those crowded precincts there must be a good many judging their feverish look, who "feel bad," as the American metaphor has it. Then the published accounts of the proceedings might be taken to indicate that the entire institution is a hospital, the condition of whose patients is briefly reported from day to day. Thus we learn that "Paris Bourse" is "weaker," but that "Lombards" are "better." There is deep pathos in the announcement that "Brighton" deferred particularly weak, the contagion having risen to 3, and "Caledonians" were also depressed from a like cause. It is not stated what a "contagion" may be, but it is clearly a very deadly thing. Then follows the cheering report, "Eries slightly easier," though "Bonds (evidently a case of lunacy) were in request." It is satisfactory to note that "Turks are exceptionally strong, and Russians quiet," for the sake of European peace, although we find "French unsettled." The next record is that "Ottomans relaxed,"—a chronic misfortune in connection with that unlucky country,—while "Italians exhibit an improvement, though closing below best."

The register of "rails" discloses another class of complaint, and whilst "Indian rails remain firm," we find those of England "very unsteady," and those of America "unchanged." We are further told that "London Trams" are idle, that the "Hudson Bay Mail" is "very quiet," and "Hudson's Bay Mail." It would seem to be altogether superfluous to say that "money is in request," and that "English wheat" is "drooping."

There are some of the occult references of the men of 'Change among whom the name of Sorokow was so potent, and which we unconsciously connect with that mysterious but numerous race of persons who are "something in the City." Besides the grotesque derangement of ideas which one cannot help wondering at the variety of uses to which the commonest words in the language are put, as illustrated by this commercial jargon, I am a miserable "bull," exclaims poor Dibble, in Joseph Hutton's novel, to his irate wife, whose money he has lost. The use of the singular metaphor convinced Dibble's better half that he was drunk, and so she sharply responds, "You're a beast, if that's what you mean," and it was in vain that the duped speculator attempted to give some account of the process by which the "bills" and "bears" had bewitched him. Stock Exchange terms generally have their origin in natural history or geography, and possess some logical bearing upon things to which they are applied. The husband of one of the late Charles Mathews' most famous farces turned upon a prodigious speculation in "buffaloes," which was a faint travesty of actual events in company; mungering, in relation to the trade in buffalo hides and horns, in reference to the practice of "bulling" and "bearing" the market—that is, buying or forcing prices up and pressing or bearing them down by artifices.—Dr. Watson says the original term of "bearing" came from the proverb, "Selling the skin before you have skinned the bear," and referred to those who entered into contracts in the South sea scheme to transfer stock at a stated price.

So was the huntman by the bear oppressed, Whose hide he sold before he caught the beast. —*De Witt's Fables*

FREE TRADE RECIPROCITY versus PROTECTION.

We take the following extract from the *British Mail*:—

We would have it to be clearly understood that in our opinion the present depression is due, mainly to the great advance made by foreign countries in the supply of their home wants with manufactured products which they formerly obtained from the United Kingdom; that there is imminent danger, under our present commercial system, of the surplus products of other countries being sent here to compete unfairly with our own manufactures, while we are denied the like privilege in return, and thus to prolong, or even to render perpetual, the depression in trade; and that there is thus a probability of the United Kingdom becoming a mere mart for the sale of the work of all other peoples, and ceasing to be a manufacturing and commercial power in the same sense as heretofore. The only obvious mode of averting such a calamity is, we hold, to call upon those countries which refuse to accord to us the same freedom of trade which we have already given them, to break down the barriers which they have set up against us, and, in the event of their refusal, to give them warning that they will not be allowed to continue to take "the advantage of their wrong." In the gross majority of cases there will be no necessity to proceed further. It will be to the obvious interest of every other country to enter into an arrangement with us for mutual trading facilities, and thus a prospect is opened up of the actual triumph of free trade—a consummation which is prevented rather than promoted by reliance on a one-sided system. By the adoption of a policy of reciprocity an immediate result favorable to commerce would be achieved, whereas any relaxation of the fetters on trade under the existing system is absolutely unattainable.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAWS.

The Statist considers:—The essence of effectual reform of the bankruptcy laws is left out of the Government bill as it stands. We have before referred to the necessity of providing a government administrative department, to which creditors can go if they like to do so. Creditors should have the option of throwing an insolvent estate into the hands of such a department; and until it is instituted no bankruptcy law will be complete or otherwise than unsatisfactory in practice. Kemp's *Mercantile Gazette* suggests the following amendments for the greater security of funds realized:—

All accounts in liquidation (as well as bankruptcy) to be under the supervision of the Comptroller; all moneys to be lodged either at the Bank of England or in the Post Office Savings Bank; every trustee to give security to the satisfaction of the Comptroller, the amount in being £1,000 for each trustee who acts in several estates; every trustee to be liable to be excluded from practicing as such, by an order from the Chief Judge, on sufficient cause being shown.

YOUNG RUSSIAN ARISTOCRATS.

The younger generation of Russian aristocrats presents a pitiful sight indeed. A cold-blooded, cynical materialism, scarcely ransomed over with a superficial education and elegance of manners, treating honour, devotion to principles, and political convictions, as so many "humbugs," unworthy of a true child of the nineteenth century—such is the main feature of the present generation of Russian aristocrats. It is perfectly astonishing in what measure all moral feeling has died out among them. The worst slander and the highest praise seem to have lost all their significance in the leading circles of Russian society. The social standing of each individual is determined by a series of petty characteristics: his good breeding, his appearance, his wealth, sometimes his way of tying his cravat or putting on his gloves—all these undefinable nonentities which, put together, form the outward shape of a *jeune homme comme il faut*. From such things as these depends what in St. Petersburg one is pleased to call a *reputation*.

The rest is of secondary importance. A man may be a gambler, a swindler, or worse; he may be endowed with that peculiar variety of gentleness and *savoir vivre* which society everywhere all the same. One brilliant ladies, the leader of all the cotillions, owes his fortune, his social and administrative career, to the good graces of a lady friend, who happens to be at the same time the friend of a rich and powerful statesman.

Another has been repeatedly caught cheating at cards, but as he is indirectly related to a member of the imperial family, one gladly overlooks his "little peculiarities." There exists in St. Petersburg a whole set of the most fashionable and *fast* young men in society—officers of the guards, sons of old princely families, aides-de-camp of grand dukes and of the highest dignitaries of the Russian army—who, not being rich enough to pay for the life they are leading, contrive to discount their social position most dexterously by serving in a certain sense as living advertisements for commercial establishments, restaurants, horse-dealers, and such like, all of whom they never pay, remunerating them indirectly by bringing them into "fashion." Among the business establishments thus enjoying the young aristocrats' protection the boundaries of the *demi-monde* naturally occupy a prominent position. Such facts are perfectly well known to everybody, and do not impair in the least the social position of such men. On the contrary, they are the envied and admired models of fashion and good breeding; for them every door, from the gates of the imperial palace to the back door of a French variety singer

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Mauritius, and America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guyana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labrador, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 8 cents per 1/2 oz.
Post Cards, 3 cents each.
Registration, 4 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 12 cents per 1/2 oz.
Post Cards, 6 cents each.
Registration, 4 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Asiatic (N.R.), Bahama, Guadeloupe (N.R.), Bay of Islands (N.R.), New Granada (N.R.), Panama (N.R.), and Venezuela (N.R.):—

Letters, 12 3/4 34
Registration, None. 8 8
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.R.), Ecuador (N.R.), Nicaragua (N.R.):—

Letters, 20 30 34
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 12 6 8
Registration, 8 None. None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 12 12 16
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4* 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6* 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

Letters, — 30 34
Newspapers, — 4 6
Books & Patterns, — 6 8
Registration — — —

to British & Union — 8 8

to West Indies only, — — —

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, — 2 8 2 2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Coochin China, Fongchin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, — 4 8 2 2
Between the above by Contract Mail, — 8 8 2 2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereunder named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.
2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unbound.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mending, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or, otherwise, it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government Offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, branches

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metal, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engravings plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mail.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See a certain Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, &c., &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Fakhai, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCELS CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as balaboxes, &c.); Glass, Liquors, Explosive Substances, Matches, Indigo, Pyrethrum, &c.; Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, &c.; or whatever is dangerous to the health, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will, as a general rule, be forwarded by Private Ship, but by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the parcels against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Prepayment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not apprentices or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will propay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.
2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.
3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered) nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorized to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission, and the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets.

All inland or colonial letters, and letters which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double rate of postage in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letter which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch, even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed:—

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver, money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.
2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.
3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs.; if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs.; if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs.; if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs.; if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fane, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by a carrier. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII. The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.
2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handkerchiefs, bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications at time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom,
Up to £20.....18 cents.
" 20.....36 "
" 40.....54 "
" 60.....72 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).

Up to \$25.....15 cents.
" 25.....30 "
" 50.....60 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.
+ Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 5 per cent premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

April 11, 1879.

Letts. Page.	Letts. Page.
Ally Myan 1 regd. Little Lode, Lt. 2	
Allen, H. D. 1	H. A.
Amicable Ins. 2	Long Sing & Co. 2
Office 1	Lopez, Maria 1
Atack Myan 1 regd. Long, Col. H.S. 1	
Avenchoze 1 regd. Love, S. 1	
Ayong, Mr. 1	Macdonald, Capt. 1
Ayoon 1 regd. Marquis, Hor. 1	
Baber, Col. 1	menegillo 1
Borneo E. 1	Martin, Richard 1
Banks, Geo. 1	McGwen, Mrs. 1
Benitez, Julio L. 1	McLoud, Edmond 1
Benson, James 1	Mercur, Thomas 1
Benion, C. J. 1	Mitchell, Sir. A. 1
Bright, Mrs. S. 2	Moll, Monr. 1
Brooke, J. H. 2	Morehouse, W. 1
Brown, Mrs. 1	Noyes 1
Browns, T. & 1	Murrow, Rev. J. 1
Brother 1	Murphy, Rev. 1
Caherland, 1 card	Murray, John 1
Richmond 1	Newton, G. B. 1
Campbell, Au. 1	Ottoson, J. W. 1
Gustav A. 1	Patrik, Martin 1
Carvalho, Mello 1	Platkov, M. F. 1
Christiansen, 2	Roberts, P. 1
S. B. 1	Robertson, Henry 1
Christo, M. 1	Robinson 1
Clifton, Mrs. 1	Master H. 1
Colyer, Mr. 1	Simson, C. W. 1
Concord, John P. 1	Sing Hong Hong 1
Cook, Henry 8 ppls.	Stabb, Carl Aug. 1
Coma, Adams 1	Sty, Kunbom 1

THE CHINA MAIL.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co's Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co's Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Captain.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers							
Arratoon Apar.	Brit.	Str.	1392	April 12	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	16th, 3 p.m.
Bombay	Brit.	Str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	Amoy	Sand's Ship
Chang Hoik Kian	Brit.	Str.	856	Mar. 14	Bun Hin Chan	Yokohama	at daylight
China	Brit.	Str.	1636	April 11	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Coast Ports	Tug Flying
Douglas	Brit.	Str.	804	April 11	Douglas LaPraik & Co.		
Fame	Brit.	Str.	1117	April 11	H. K. & W'pon Dock Co.		
Ferona	Brit.	Str.	1281	April 10	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Tamien, &c.	To-morrow
Gordon Castle	Brit.	Str.	274	April 10	Douglas LaPraik & Co.		McD's Slip
Hailong	Brit.	Str.	312	April 8	Russell & Co.		
Leyte	Brit.	Str.	1615	April 9	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Bangkok	K'loon Dock
Loudoun Castle	Brit.	Str.	994	April 9	Siemssen & Co.	Manila	To-day
Maharajah	Brit.	Str.	425	Mar. 27	Remedios & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	Haiphong
Mariveles	Brit.	Str.	1427	April 6	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Manila	To-day
Moray	Brit.	Str.	806	June 28	Kwok Acheong	Manila	To-morrow
Norna	Brit.	Str.	777	April 6	Remedios & Co.	Manila	
Olympia	Brit.	Str.	662	April 6	Remedios & Co.	Manila	
Penedo	Brit.	Str.	643	April 6	Melchers & Co.	Saloon	at daylight
Pernambuco	Brit.	Str.	643	April 6	Melchers & Co.	Europe, &c.	To-day
Sea Gull	Brit.	Str.	1262	April 6	Adamson, Bell & Co.		Coast Dock
Teviot	Brit.	Str.	1671	April 6	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Thibet	Brit.	Str.	314	April 6	C. M. S. N. Co.		
Tung Ting	Brit.	Str.	314	April 6	Russell & Co.		
Zephyr	Brit.	Str.	314	April 6	Russell & Co.		
Sailing Vessels							
Abbe Cooper	Brit.	Bge.	699	April 12	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Abbie N. Franklin	Amer. bge.		460	Mar. 12	Butterfield & Swire	Saloon	
B. F. Watson	Amer. bge.		1126	Jan. 13	Vogel & Co.	San Francisco	
Black Hawk	Amer. sh.		1333	Jan. 13	Vogel & Co.	San Francisco	Cleared
Charmer	Brit. sh.		1866	Mar. 11	W. H. Ray	Kobe	put back
Chlorum	Amer. sch.		144	April 12	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.		
Coonan	Amer. bge.		928	Mar. 19	Melchers & Co.	Hamburg	
Edward May	Ger. bge.		503	Mar. 23	D. Musso & Co.	Chesoo	
Emil Julius	Ital. bge.		724	Mar. 23	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Emilio V.	Ger. bge.		446	April 8	Siemssen & Co.		
Formosa	Ger. bge.		446	April 8	Siemssen & Co.		
Friedrich Perthes	Ger. bge.		446	April 8	Siemssen & Co.		
Golden Fleece	Brit. bge.		1195	Mar. 7	Vogel & Co.		
Golden Rule	Amer. sh.		1332	June 18	Vogel & Co.		
Highlander	Amer. sh.		417	Mar. 18	Butterfield & Swire	Honolulu	
Jacobine	Ger. bge.		242	April 12	Wiel & Co.	London	
Johann Medrich	Ger. bge.		1183	Feb. 23	Butterfield & Swire	London	
Penobscot	Brit. sh.		2293	Mar. 15	Butterfield & Swire	London	
Onaida	Brit. bge.		385	Mar. 21	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.		
Orange Grove	Brit. bge.		576	April 10	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Pheton	Brit. bge.		890	April 10	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Queen of India	Brit. bge.		1361	Mar. 9	Butterfield & Swire		
Republic	Amer. sh.		1150	Dec. 17	Vogel & Co.		
Stracathro	Brit. sh.		943	Jan. 9	Vogel & Co.		
Sumatras	Amer. sh.		1080	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.		
Taiwan	Ger. bge.		313	April 5	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Thos. A. Goddard	Amer. bge.		682	Jan. 9	Russell & Co.		
Thos. Fletcher	Amer. bge.		645	Feb. 23	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Uranos	Brit. bge.		490	Mar. 20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Victory	Brit. bge.		255	April 5	Eduard Schellhaus & Co.		
W. H. Holcomb	Amer. bge.		958	Mar. 28	Rozario & Co.		
CANTON							
China	Amer. str.		648	April 10	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	
Fuyew	Chl. str.		920	April 12	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Ashuel	6 h	U. S.	corvette	1370	6	700	Feb. 12	Geo. H. Perkins
Chop-chang	6 h	Chinese	gunboat	300	...	...	April 11	Lee Tack Ming
Cosmas	6 c	French	corvette	684	4	120	April 10	Dumas Keno
Fly	7 h	British	gun vessel	1680	8	70	Dec. 21	M. McNeil
Frey	6 c	German	corvette	592	4	100	April 7	Von Nothitz
Frolic	7 h	British	gun vessel	3787	14	800	Mar. 15	Stuart N. Rickman
Iron Duke	6 c	British	corvette	1029	8	400	Mar. 26	Henry Cleveland
Juno	7 c	British	gun vessel	700	3	95	April 9	James A. Poland
Lily	6 h	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	April 6	B. E. Cochrane
Maple	K. D.	British	military hospital	2591	...	...	...	R. H. Napier
Messiah	6 k	British	gunboat	495	4	50	Jan. 80	...
Mosquito	6 h	British	gunboat	3087	20	...	...	...
Victor Emanuel	6 c	Chinese	gunboat	600	...	...	April 12	...
Yung Poa	6 c	Chinese	corvette	...	...	...	...	...

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fatchoy	153	Coulsen	G. McEwin.
Iohang	700	Martin	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	487	Benning, T.	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Kin Kiang	617	...	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Kienhow	848	Brownie	Krok Acheong
Powin	1808	Benning, A.	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	184	...	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Spark	140	Hayland	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
White Cloud	280	Cary	Krok Acheong
Yung Poa	160	...	Krok Acheong

CHINESE GUN-VESSLS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	221	7	70	J. C. Odell
Chen-jui	221	7	70	A. Walker
Chen-to	120	2	40	Stewart
Ching-on	180	6	60	Chinese Admiral
Ching-po	150	2	40	...
Chun-tung	80	4	20	Chun Ti Hu
Li-shue	600	4	120	Read
Peng-chu-hai	120	6	40	C. H. Palmer
Quang-on	180	5	60	Li Ping Tye
Shen-chi	180	4	60	H. Wade
Sui-tung	180	4	60	J. Calder
Tching-ling	180	6	60	Bessard
Tsing-po	100	8	40	Ching

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

March 29, 1879.

Ship.	For.
Archa Gunther	for Shanghai
Christian	for Tientsin
Lulu	for Tientsin
Willie	for Tientsin

Ship.	For.
Ling Fong	Chinese cruiser
Shadrake	H. M. gunboat

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

April 8, 1879.

Ship.	For.
Andry	British
Apin	German
China	Chinese
Chio-so	British
City of Santiago	British
Denonion	Chinese
Fingshun	Chinese
Fuyew	Chinese
Hu-ma	Chinese
Kiow	British

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Ship.	For.
Hochung	Chinese
H. C. Orsted	Danish
Kiava	Chinese
Kiang-ching	Chinese
Kiang-tung	Chinese
Kiang-wae	Chinese
Kiang-yuen	Chinese
Orissa	British
Packung	British
apcedon	London v. Amoy
Ta-yue-tung	American
Tokio Maru	Japanese
Thibet	British

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Ship.	For.
Adeline	German barque
Argus	British ship
Birchvale	British barque
Birker	British ship
Ceres	British barque
Charley	British barque
Connaught Ranger	British ship
Dilpound	British barque
Edith	American ship

SAILING VESSELS.

Ship.	For.
E. M. Young	British barque
Freeman	British ship
Hedvig	American barque
Humboldt	British barque
Joyce Phillips	British barque
Kalaja	Russian barque
Koror	French brig
Levi G. Wade	Danish barque
Magdala	American ship
Marie	German barque
Nonmahal	for London
Otto	German barque
Quikstep	American schooner
Swan Gilmore	American ship
Theresa Behn	German barque
Vale of Nith	British barque
Vesta	American brig
Woolahara	British barque

MEN-OF-WAR.

Ship.	For.
Egeria	H. M. gunboat
Frya	German corvette
Herbert	H. M. gunboat
Monoway	H. M. gunboat

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, April 12th, 1879.

At 1100 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Highest. Lowest. Cash. Cash.

Butcher Meat.

Item.	Price.
Bacon, English, lb.	450 400
" Amos Sugar cured "	250 220
" Foochow, "	200 180
Peef, sinder and prime cut, cy.	160 150
Beef Corned, catty	130 120
" Roast, "	140 130
" Soup, "	80 70
" Steak, "	140 130
Bullocks' Brains, per set	50 40
" Tongue, fresh, each	300 270
" " corned, "	300 200
" Head, "	600 500
" Heart, "	130 120
" Hump, Salt, catty	130 120
" Foot, each	50 45
" Kidneys, "	55 45
" Tail, "	100 90
" Liver, catty	70 60
" Tripe (undressed), catty	55 45
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600 500
Hams, American, lb.	300 280
" Chinese, "	220 200
" English, "	350 320
Mutton Chop, "	170 160
" Leg, "	170 160
" Shoulder, "	130 120
Pigs' Chittlings, catty	70 60
" Feet, "	110 100
" Fry, "	120 110
" Head, "	90 80
" Heart, each	60 50
" Kidneys, "	90 80
" Liver, lb.	120 110
Pork Chop, catty	160 150
" Corned, "	140 130
" Log, "	160 150
" Fat or Lard, "	120 110
Sheep's Head and Feet, set	450 400
" Heart, each	50 40
" Kidneys, "	70 60
" Liver, "	140 130
Sucking Pigs, "	\$2.25 \$1.50
Suet, Beef, lb.	120 -
" Mutton, "	120 -110
Sweet Bread, catty	130 120
Veal, "	140 130

Poultry.

Item.	Price.
Ospans, catty	200 180
Ducks, catty	110 100
Egg, Hen, doz.	100 -
" Duck, "	100 -
" Salt, "	100 -
Foris, catty	170 160
Geese, "	120 110
Partridges, each	300 280
Pigeons, each	140 130
Quail, "	110 100
Rabbits, live, Canton, "	700 600
Sulps, each	110 100
Tal, "	400 350
Turkeys, Cock, catty	500 450
" Hen, "	350 300

Fish.

Item.	Price.
Bombay Ducks, per hundred	220 200
Bream, catty	80 70
Carp, "	80 70
Catfish, "	70 60
Codfish, Salt, "	180 -
Crabs, "	100 80
Cuttle Fish, "	60 50
Dace, "	60 50
Dog Fish, "	60 50
Eels, Congor, "	65 60
" Fresh water, "	120 110
File Fish, "	180 -
Fresh Fish, Large, "	60 50
" Small, "	120 -
Garoupe, "	100 90
Gudgeon, "	90 80
Gurnard, "	100 90
Haddock, "	90 80
Herrings, fresh, "	90 80
" smoked, box	\$1.00 -
King Crab, each	120 110
Live Fish, catty	120 110
Lobsters, "	80 70
Mackerel, "	60 50
Mullet, "	80 70
" Red, "	100 90
Oysters, "	120 110
Parrot Fish, "	120 110
Perch, "	80 70
Pike, "	120 110
Plaice, "	80 70
Pomfret, White, "	100 90
Pomfret, Black, "	100 90
Prawns, "	160 150

Chinese Names.

肉食

來路烟猪肉

花旗烟猪肉

福州烟猪肉

尾龍扒

鹹牛肉

燒牛肉

湯肉

牛肉起

牛腩

牛脚

鹹牛脚

牛心

牛肩

牛腰

牛尾

牛肝

牛肚

牛仔頭脚

花旗火腿

金華火腿